



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

PROCRUSTINATION
is bad at any time; but where your eyes are concerned, delay may be injurious.
N. LAZARUS,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
25, Queen's Road, C. L., HONGKONG.
Prescriptions carefully filled.

No. 19,132. 號二第百一千九萬一第 日九十二月七年未己

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22nd, 1919. 一拜禮

號二廿月玖年捌國民華中

Price, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 37½ lbs. net.
In Bags 50 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH

PILSENER

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by

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Telephone No. 75.

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!
CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

SPORTING CARTRIDGES,
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded
with E. O. Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.

THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE,
Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS

GLASS ENGRAVING, SIGN-BOARD AND
MIRROR MAKING.
CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHADES.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING
UNDER TAKEN.
TELEPHONE 1919.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

Week Days.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " " "	" " " "
8.30 " " " "	" " " "
9.00 " " " "	" " " "
9.30 " " " "	" " " "
10.00 " " " "	" " " "
10.30 " " " "	" " " "
11.00 " " " "	" " " "
11.30 " " " "	" " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	" " " "
2.00 " " " "	" " " "
2.30 " " " "	" " " "
3.00 " " " "	" " " "
3.30 " " " "	" " " "
4.00 " " " "	" " " "
4.30 " " " "	" " " "
5.00 " " " "	" " " "
5.30 " " " "	" " " "
6.00 " " " "	" " " "
6.30 " " " "	" " " "

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. 9.30 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 20 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAY.

Week Days.	
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " " "	" " " "
8.30 " " " "	" " " "
9.00 " " " "	" " " "
9.30 " " " "	" " " "
10.00 " " " "	" " " "
10.30 " " " "	" " " "
11.00 " " " "	" " " "
11.30 " " " "	" " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	" " " "
2.00 " " " "	" " " "
2.30 " " " "	" " " "
3.00 " " " "	" " " "
3.30 " " " "	" " " "
4.00 " " " "	" " " "
4.30 " " " "	" " " "
5.00 " " " "	" " " "
5.30 " " " "	" " " "
6.00 " " " "	" " " "
6.30 " " " "	" " " "

NIGHT CARS.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Build-
ings, Des Vaux Road, Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not a ready full running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comproadors Order.
representing Bank Notes.
JOHN U. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

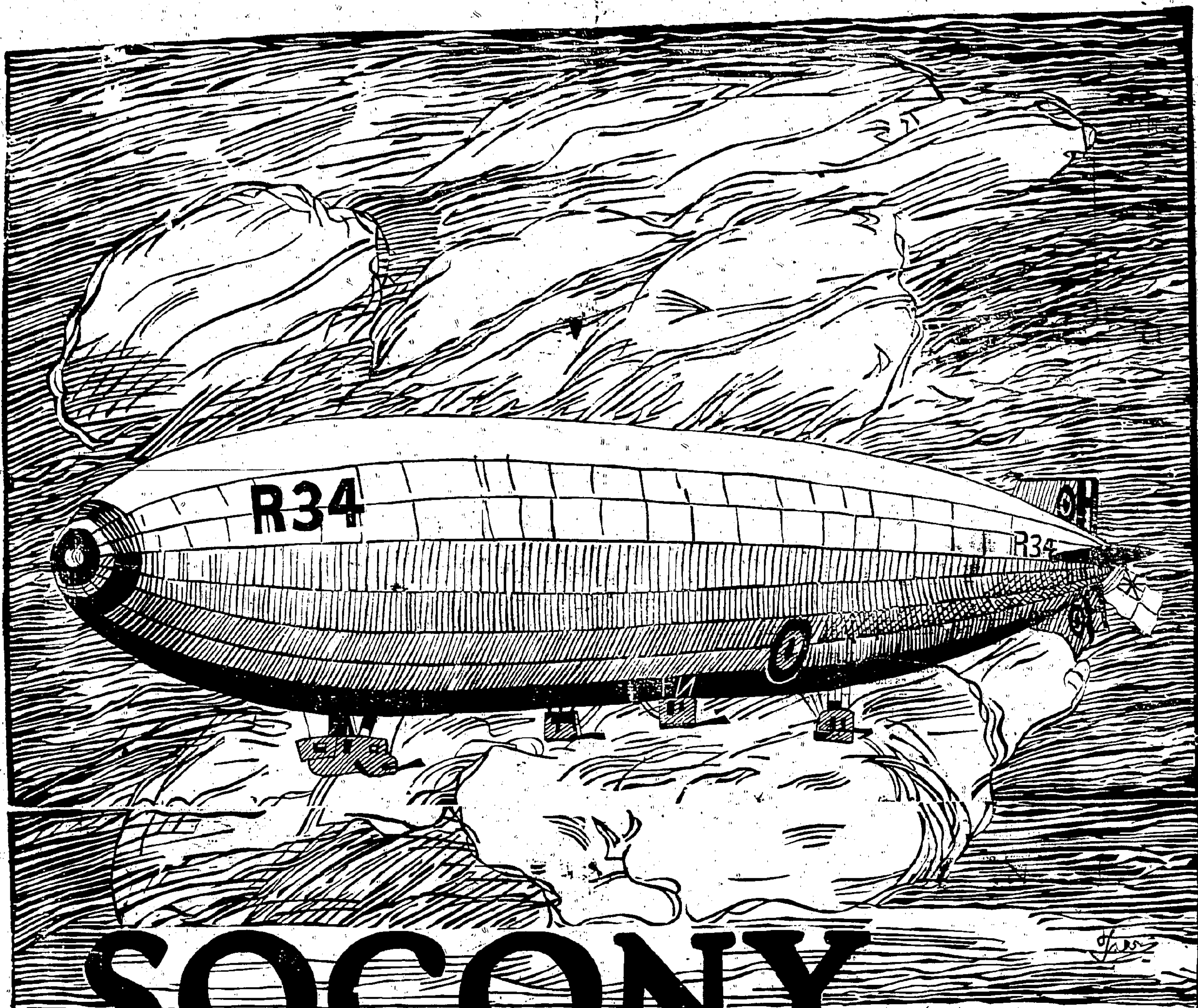
KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1919, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Station		No. 1 A	No. 3	No. 7	No. 9	No. 11	No. 12	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20
		Local	Through	Local	Through	Local	Through	Local	Through	Local	Through
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep.	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45
SHUN LING	arr.	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45
Sham Chun	dep.	7.35	7.50	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50
	arr.	7.35	7.50	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50
Shangshui	dep.	7.40	7.55	8.10	8.25	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55
	arr.	7.40	7.55	8.10	8.25	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55
Yanling	dep.	7.45	7.60	7.75	7.90	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.50	8.65	8.80
Waipei Market	arr.	7.45	7.60	7.75	7.90	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.50	8.65	8.80
Tsipo	dep.	7.50	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.50	8.65	8.80	8.95	9.10	9.25
Yakau	arr.	7.50	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.50	8.65	8.80	8.95	9.10	9.25
Yamlati	dep.	7.55	8.10	8.25	8.40	8.55	8.70	8.85	9.00	9.15	9.30
	arr.	7.55	8.10	8.25	8.40	8.55	8.70	8.85	9.00	9.15	9.30
Yungshou	dep.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	8.60	8.75	8.90	9.05	9.20	9.35
	arr.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	8.60	8.75	8.90	9.05	9.20	9.35
Yungshou	dep.	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.50	8.65	8.80	8.95	9.10	9.25	9.40
	arr.	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.50	8.65	8.80	8.95	9.10	9.25	9.40
Yungshou	dep.	8.10	8.25	8.40	8.55	8.70	8.85	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45
	arr.	8.10	8.25	8.40	8.55	8.70	8.85	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45
Yungshou	dep.	8.15	8.30	8.45	8.60	8.75	8.90	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50
	arr.	8.15	8.30	8.45	8.60	8.75	8.90	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50
Yungshou	dep.	8.20	8.35	8.50	8.65	8.80	8.95	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55
	arr.	8.20	8.35	8.50	8.65	8.80	8.95	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55
Yungshou	dep.	8.25	8.40	8.55	8.70	8.85	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	9.60
	arr.	8.25	8.40	8.55	8.70	8.85	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	9.60
Yungshou	dep.	8.30	8.45	8.60	8.75	8.90	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	9.65
	arr.	8.30	8.45	8.60	8.75	8.90	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	9.65
Yungshou	dep.	8.35	8.50	8.65	8.80	8.95	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	9.70
	arr.	8.35	8.50	8.65	8.80	8.95	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	9.70
Yungshou	dep.	8.40	8.55	8.70	8.85	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	9.60	9.75
	arr.	8.40	8.55	8.70	8.85	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	9.60	9.75
Yungshou	dep.	8.45	8.60	8.75	8.90	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	9.65	9.80
	arr.	8.45	8.60	8.75	8.90	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	9.65	9.80
Yungshou	dep.	8.50	8.65	8.80	8.95	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	9.70	9.85
	arr.	8.50	8.65	8.80	8.95	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	9.70	9.85
Yungshou	dep.	8.55	8.70	8.85	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	9.60	9.75	9.90
	arr.	8.55	8.70	8.85	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	9.60	9.75	9.90
Yungshou	dep.	8.60	8.75	8.90	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	9.65	9.80	9.95
	arr.	8.60	8.75	8.90	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	9.65	9.80	9.95
Yungshou	dep.	8.65	8.80	8.95	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	9.70	9.85	10.00
	arr.	8.65	8.80	8.95	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	9.70	9.85	10.00
Yungshou	dep.	8.70	8.85	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	9.60	9.75	9.90	10.05
	arr.	8.70	8.85	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	9.60	9.75	9.90	10.05
Yungshou	dep.	8.75	8.90	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	9.65	9.80	9.95	10.10
	arr.	8.75	8.90	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	9.65	9.80	9.95	10.10
Yungshou	dep.	8.80	8.95	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	9.70	9.85	10.00	10.15
	arr.	8.80	8.95	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	9.70	9.85	10.00	10.15
Yungshou	dep.	8.85	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	9.60	9.75	9.90	10.05	10.20
	arr.	8.85	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	9.60	9.75	9.90	10.05	10.20
Yungshou	dep.	8.90	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	9.65	9.80	9.95	10.10	10.25
	arr.	8.90	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	9.65	9.80	9.95	10.10	10.25
Yungshou	dep.	8.95	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	9.70	9.85	10.00	10.15	10.30
	arr.	8.95	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	9.70	9.85	10.00	10.15	10.30
Yungshou	dep.	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	9.60	9.75	9.90	10.05	10.20	10.35
	arr.	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	9.60	9.75	9.90	10.05	10.20	10.35
Yungshou	dep.	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	9.65	9.80	9.95	10.10	10.25	10.40
	arr.	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	9.65	9.80	9.95	10.10	10.25	10.40
Yungshou	dep.	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	9.70	9.85	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45
	arr.	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	9.70	9.85	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45
Yungshou	dep.	9.15	9.30	9.45	9.60	9.75	9.90	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50
	arr.	9.15	9.30	9.45	9.60	9.75	9.90	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50
Yungshou	dep.	9.20	9.35	9.50	9.65	9.80	9.95	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55
	arr.	9.20	9.35	9.50	9.65	9.80	9.95	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55
Yungshou	dep.	9.25	9.40	9.55	9.70	9.85	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	10.60
	arr.	9.25	9.40	9.55	9.70	9.85	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	10.60
Yungshou	dep.	9.30	9.45	9.60	9.75	9.90	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	10.65
	arr.	9.30	9.45	9.60	9.75	9.90	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	10.65
Yungshou	dep.	9.35	9.50	9.65	9.80	9.95	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	10.70
	arr.	9.35	9.50	9.65	9.80	9.95	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	10.70
Yungshou	dep.	9.40	9.55	9.70	9.85	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	10.60	10.75
	arr.	9.40	9.55	9.70	9.85	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	10.60	10.75
Yungshou	dep.	9.45	9.60	9.75	9.90	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	10.65	10.80
	arr.	9.45	9.60	9.75	9.90	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	10.65	10.80
Yungshou	dep.	9.50	9.65	9.80	9.95	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	10.70	10.85
	arr.	9.50	9.65	9.80	9.95	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	10.70	10.85
Yungshou	dep.	9.55	9.70	9.85	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	10.60	10.75	10.90
	arr.	9.55	9.70	9.85	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	10.60	10.75	10.90
Yungshou	dep.	9.60	9.75	9.90	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	10.65	10.80	10.95
	arr.	9.60	9.75	9.90	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	10.65	10.80	10.95
Yungshou	dep.	9.65	9.80	9.95	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	10.70	10.85	11.00
	arr.	9.65	9.80	9.95	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	10.70	10.85	11.00
Yungshou	dep.	9.70	9.85	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	10.60	10.75	10.90	11.05
	arr.	9.70	9.85	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	10.60	10.75	10.90	11.05
Yungshou	dep.	9.75	9.90	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	10.65	10.80	10.95	11.10
	arr.	9.75	9.90	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	10.65	10.80	10.95	11.10
Yungshou	dep.	9.80	9.95	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	10.70	10.85	11.00	11.15
	arr.	9.80	9.95	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	10.70	10.85	11.00	11.15
Yungshou	dep.	9.85	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	10.60	10.75	10.90	11.05	11.20
	arr.	9.85	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	10.60	10.75	10.90	11.05	11.20
Yungshou	dep.	9.90	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	10.65	10.80	10.95	11.10	11.25
	arr.	9.90	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	10.65	10.80	10.95	11.10	11.25
Yungshou	dep.	9.95	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	10.70	10.85	11.00	11.15	11.30
	arr.	9.95	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	10.70	10.85	11.00	11.15	11.30
Yungshou	dep.	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	10.60	10.75	10.90	11.05	11.20	11.35
	arr.	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	10.60	10.75	10.90	11.05	11.20	11.35
Yungshou	dep.	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	10.65	10.80	10.95	11.10	11.25	11.40
	arr.	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	10.65	10.80	10.95	11.10	11.25	11.40
Yungshou	dep.	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	10.70	10.85	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45
	arr.	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	10.70	10.85	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45
Yungshou	dep.	10.15	10.30	10.45	10.60	10.75	10.90	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50
	arr.	10.15	10.30	10.45	10.60	10.75	10.90	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50
Yungshou	dep.	10.20	10.35	10.50	10.65	10.80	10.95	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55
	arr.	10.20	10.35	10.50	10.65	10.80	10.95	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55
Yungshou	dep.	10.25	10.40	10.55	10.70	10.85	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	11.60
	arr.	10.25	10.40	10.55	10.70	10.85	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	11.60
Yungshou	dep.	10.30	10.45	10.60	10.75	10.90	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	11.65
	arr.	10.30	10.45	10.60	10.75	10.90	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	11.65
Yungshou	dep.	10.35	10.50	10.65	10.80	10.95	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	11.70
	arr.	10.35	10.50	10.65	10.80	10.95	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	11.70
Yungshou	dep.	10.40	10.55	10.70	10.85	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	11.60	11.75
	arr.	10.40	10.55	10.70	10.85	11.00	11.15	11			



SOCONY

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The sign of a reliable dealer
and the world's best Gasoline

The fuel tanks of R-34 were filled
with SoCOny Aviation Gasoline
on her trip home.

Quite naturally she made splendid time and her
engines did all that was asked of them—driven
by clean-burning, power-full SoCOny Gasoline.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

SOCONY GASOLINE

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

VOLUNTEERS AND ACTIVE SERVICE.

REFUSAL TO GRANT CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE.

WHAT IS A LEGAL SUMMONS TO ATTEND PARADE?

THE QUESTION OF PAY.

A case of interest to all volunteers was heard, recently, in the Police Court at Klang, Selangor, before Mr. W. Pryde. Mr. Pryde is generally considered one of the most astute lawyers in the F.M.S. Civil Service, and his decision in the present case will, no doubt, determine the future status of the Malay States Volunteer Rifles, a body of "volunteers" who were pressed into active service in February, 1915, when the abortive mutiny took place in Singapore.

In the present case, Private Stephen Winthrop, M.S.V.R., appealed against the decision of his Commandant, Lieut. Col. J. P. Swettenham, refusing to grant him his certificate of discharge.

The appellant was represented by Mr. P. Barnard Ford, and the respondent by Mr. Vivian Mackie.

Mr. Ford said that Mr. Mackie had informed him that he was willing to admit all the facts and there was only a legal point to be decided. This was an application under section 8 of the Volunteer Enactment, 1913, which provided that any Volunteer, except when on active service, could quit his corps by giving 14 days' notice. The facts were more or less covered by correspondence which passed between appellant and respondent, and counsel thought the best thing he could do was to read the letters. On March 20th, Private Winthrop wrote to the Commandant giving 14 days' notice, and stating that he was willing to deliver up his clothing and equipment. He was resigning because his health was not as good as it had been, owing to the fact that he had been nine years without home leave. Appellant received a reply to that letter, but it was missing.

He wrote to the acting Adjutant in answer to it on April 1st, stating that he did not understand the phrase contained in the letter, "on active service." If he was on active service, which he did not admit, then he was entitled to pay. That letter, said counsel, was sent through the acting O.C., B. Coy. Appellant waited 14 days, and on April 15th, wrote to the acting Q.M.S., B. Coy., asking when it would be convenient for him to receive his equipment. In reply to that letter, appellant received a communication to the effect that the Q.M.S. had been authorised not to receive clothing and equipment, and applications should be made to Lieut. Col. Swettenham. Hearing nothing further, on April 22nd, appellant wrote to the acting Adjutant asking him to instruct the Quartermaster to take his equipment, as he did not wish to be held responsible for it any longer. The acting O.C., B. Coy., replied on April 23rd, that the M.S.V.R. were on active service, and the appellant's application had not been approved.

NO PAY.

On May 14th, Private Winthrop wrote stating that, with reference to the M.S.V.R. being on active service, he had not yet received any pay. If a cheque was sent him he would withdraw his resignation, and give his pay to any charity named.

On May 22nd, appellant received a further communication from the acting O.C., B. Coy., stating that his resignation had not been approved, and that it was not usual to give reasons when dealing with men. Appellant received a communication on June 18th, from the acting C.S.M., B. Coy., summoning him to attend the Orderly Room at Headquarters. The following day appellant replied that, as an ex-member of the M.S.V.R., he strongly objected to being summoned to the Orderly Room, but if the acting Co-Sergeant-Major wished to see him, perhaps he could arrange to be there about five o'clock on the day mentioned. Appellant wrote to the acting O.C. on June 24th, asking that his resignation might be considered; either the one dated March 20th, or the subsequent one of April 1st, and if he would not do this then he again gave 14 days' notice. Some further action was taken, and, in consequence of summons issued, appellant did attend the Orderly Room, but in multi, and was fined \$25. An attempt was made to recover that money, but His Worship held that the only way in which a Volunteer could be fined was to lay information before a Civil Magistrate, and it was for him to judge whether there was sufficient cause for the private non-attending parades. Appellant thought the time had arrived when the matter should be settled, and he had therefore instructed counsel to make this application.

Mr. Mackie said he accepted the facts as stated by plaintiff's counsel, and was agreed that, apart from the question of active service, Section 8 had been complied with.

GROUND FOR REFUSAL.

Mr. Ford continued that the only grounds that had been disclosed for refusing the application were contained in the words of sub-section 1, Section 8, which was to the effect that any volunteer,

except when on active service, could resign from the corps by giving 14 days' notice. The wording of the Enactment was quite clear, but was the corps on active service? It was not for him to argue the legal point; the onus was on the Commandant.

Mr. Mackie replied that although they admitted the procedure, they did not admit the circumstances, and at the time of the application of March 20th, the M.S.V.R. were on active service.

Mr. Ford asked if the M.S.V.R. were on active service when plaintiff made his subsequent application to resign.

Mr. Mackie: There is no mention of subsequent application in the appeal. It appears to me that the onus of proof is on appellant. He should first of all prove that he adopted certain procedure, which we admit, and that certain circumstances existed, which we deny.

The Magistrate: The onus is on the Commandant to show that the corps is really on active service.

Mr. Mackie continued that active service was a condition which could be brought about in various ways, and he would endeavour to prove that the M.S.V.R. were on active service. He could show no *Gazette* information issued by the Chief Secretary, but he could produce a document signed by the Chief Secretary, calling on the M.S.V.R. for active service. The primary object of Lieut. Col. Swettenham was not so much to retain the appellant, as to find out how the M.S.V.R. stood in view of the present state of legislation. They desired to obtain information. His client would be sorry to lose plaintiff, but that was quite a small matter, and the essential point was to ascertain the law, and the Commandant, therefore, had no reason to avoid service of summons.

Counsel produced a document, dated February 16th, 1915, and signed by the Chief Secretary, which stated that owing to the great local emergency the Chief Secretary may call out for active service every member of the M.S.V.R. Mr. Ford did not admit the document. He had never seen or heard of it before, and he did not suppose any member of the M.S.V.R. had. It might have been made the previous day for all he knew, or it might have been pigeon-holed, in the Chief Secretary's office, for all those years.

Mr. Mackie continued that on February 19th, 1915, the Under-Secretary wrote a letter to the Adjutant, stating that he had been directed by the Chief Secretary that the order mobilising the corps might be, for the present, suspended.

LETTER TO CHIEF SECRETARY.

On March 10th, Major Fox, commandant, wrote a confidential letter to the Chief Secretary, with reference to a conversation which took place the previous day (counsel had been unable to find any reference to that conversation). The Commandant recommended that demobilisation of the whole corps be continued, and that the outstation members at Kuala Lumpur be allowed to return to their homes. He recommended that 125 remain called out at Kuala Lumpur and 100 in Perak. The reply to that letter, dated March 11th, was to the effect that the Chief Secretary had no objection to the course proposed. Counsel said there was no definition of mobilisation or demobilisation, but Lieut. Col. Swettenham was of opinion that mobilisation meant that any person when called out should assemble somewhere, and that, although not in a state of mobilisation, they might possibly be in a state of active service as prepared for mobilisation. The M.S.V.R. were put on active service by a certain procedure. In the absence of any definition of the word, counsel thought it might be possible that the term implied a telegram in the Chief Secretary's file, which had been sent by the Under-Secretary to the *Times* of *Malaya*. It stated that owing to the trouble at Singapore it had been decided to order mobilisation. Counsel went to the office of the *Malay Mail*, and by looking up the files saw that a similar notification had appeared in the issue of February 20th, 1915, (produced).

Mr. Ford said it did not appear to be an order made by the Government; it was simply a news paragraph. The Magistrate: Supposing the Chief Secretary made the order and it never appeared?

Mr. Mackie contended that there was no provision which required the order to be published in the *Gazette*, and although they had no formal notification in the *Gazette*, they had the paragraph in the *Malay Mail*. In calling out the M.S.V.R. the Chief Secretary had done everything necessary. The *Malay Mail* was far more widely read in this country by the M.S.V.R. than was the *Gazette*, and counsel submitted that in this case the paragraph in the former paper was sufficient.

Mr. Mackie continued that, in addition to the procedure under Part 2 of the Volunteer Enactment for calling out the M.S.V.R. on active service, there was an altogether different and separate procedure under the Army Act, which had been extended to the country by a *Gazette* notification made in terms of the Army Act

ARMY ACT QUOTED.

After referring to definitions of "active service," "colony" and "persons subject to military law," counsel read section 139 of the Army Act, which provides for the Governor of a Colony declaring that the forces in the Colony should be temporarily subject to this Act "as if they were on active service." It was pointed out that this section further provided that on publication of this declaration in *General Orders* the forces were to be deemed to be on active service.

Mr. Mackie then produced a series of *Gazettes* in which these declarations had been published, each declaration being for a period of three months, and pointed out that the declaration made at the beginning of March, 1915, was in force at the date of Pte. Winthrop's application to resign. There was then produced the M.S.V.R. Orders for April 1915, which contained the same declaration.

Mr. Ford said they had received no information as to what the Army Act was; they were not all fortunate enough to have copies in their possession.

Mr. Mackie replied that it had appeared as a supplement to the *Gazette*.

Mr. Ford then pointed out that the publication of the M.S.V.R. Orders in question was subsequent to the date of Pte. Winthrop's application to resign.

In answer to the case as argued under the provisions of the Volunteer Enactment, Mr. Ford said an order had been made by the Chief Secretary, but it had not been published. He submitted that the Court could take no notice of the paragraph in the *Malay Mail*, as it did not appear to be an authorised statement by the Chief Secretary, but just an ordinary item of news. Were they to accept that the *Malay Mail's* news was official? The document should have been published in the ordinary way in the *Gazette*, because if plaintiff saw the paragraph in the paper he would not be bound to take notice of it. With regard to the confidential letter, it was not suggested that any Volunteer had any knowledge of that. Counsel submitted that the only reasonable way in which it would have been possible to bring the Chief Secretary's order to the notice of all members of the M.S.V.R. would have been by proclamation, or by large advertisements in the *Malay Mail*, and by sending a postcard to every man.

The findings of the Court were to have been promulgated on September 16th.

COMPULSORY PARADES.

Another interesting M.S.V.R. case came up for hearing before Mr. W. Pryde (magistrate), at Klang Police Court on September 8th. It was that of Private G. R. French, M.S.V.R., Klang, appeared in answer to a charge of failing to attend a compulsory parade to which he had been summoned on May 26th, and there was a further charge of a similar nature in respect of June 27th.

Lieut. Mandy, acting Adjutant, prosecuted on behalf of the M.S.V.R. and defendant was represented by Mr. P. Barnard Ford.

Mr. Ford did not admit that defendant received the summons.

Lieut. Mandy said the parade was held in the *Gazette*, and if a man did not see it that could not be taken as an excuse. The magistrate thought the M.S.V.R. were trying to alter the law. When the Court summoned anyone they were always in a position to prove service. Would the whole issue be decided on whether publication of a notice in routine orders was a summons? Lieut. Mandy said the orders were sent to every member, and the M.S.V.R. took that as sufficient warning to attend.

His Worship: The question to my mind is what is the meaning of summons? Lieut. Mandy said when defendant was summoned to attend the Orderly Room he did not dispute receiving the notice. He could prove that the notice was posted, and if it was not delivered, he took it that it would have come back to them.

His Worship said this was a criminal case and, as such, the prosecution must prove the facts beyond reasonable doubt.

Lieut. Mandy said their whole point was that they published orders which constituted a summons. He took it that it was up to defendant to prove that he was on parade.

His Worship: Can regimental orders alter the law?

Lieut. Mandy replied that, according to that, a formal summons must be sent to every man.

His Worship: I should not say that; I should say you should get the Enactment altered. Try and induce the legislature to fall in with your wishes.

Both prosecutor and counsel for the defence agreed that the point at issue was: Is a Volunteer duly summoned within the meaning of section 129 of the Volunteer Enactment if the prosecutor can produce no evidence of the receipt by him of the summons, and all the prosecutor can do is to declare that a copy of Company Orders was despatched, and that the Company Orders required the attendance of all members of the unit at a compulsory parade?

The finding of the Court was to have been given on September 16th.

INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS.

MR. WHITLEY'S ADVICE TO MASTERS AND MEN.

NEED OF CONSTRUCTIVE CO-OPERATION.

Mr. J. R. Whitley, M.P., Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, was the chief speaker at a conference on Industrial Councils at the Summer Meeting of Extension Students at Oxford on August 7th. He said he was privileged, some two years and a half ago, to be called upon, with a number of colleagues, to attempt to produce a scheme by which at least some of the difficulties of the future might be met. He had with him most valuable colleagues from amongst the chief Trade Union leaders in the country, and also very many of the leading representative employers. It was a great gratification to find that, after six months working and thinking together, they were able to come to a decision of unanimity, and to produce a unanimous report. The agreed that in the days to come they must look at industry not as a thing which divided the population into classes, but something which united those who were engaged in industry into a great piece of national service. It was not placed on the lower ground of absolute necessity, for surely it was true that unless the old country were to come down to the level of the nations of the world, it was an absolute necessity that their industrial efforts should be placed on a basis which would call forth the united and the constructive efforts of all those of whatever rank who were engaged in that service of industry.

HABIT OF PAST DAYS.

It had been too much the habit, in days gone by, to think that the interests of those who had been described as the workers—a mis-description, he thought, or a partial description—in industry began and ended with the number of hours they worked and the amount of wages they drew. His colleagues and himself found themselves in agreement on this principle, that every man and woman engaged in an industry ought to have some interest in that industry beyond the wages or salary they were entitled to. They believed that the barrier which hindered, in most instances, at any rate, had divided those engaged in industry into two sharply defined classes had no proper reason for existence any longer. They believed it was possible, both in the individual factory and workshop and in the councils of industry as a whole, as part of the great national effort, there should be joint working constructive co-operation on the part of all persons, men and women, engaged in that industry. (Cheers.) As to the contribution which persons were capable of furnishing, surely if they had learned anything from the experience of the last five years, it had been this, that there was a contribution in the way of leadership which had never been measured, never discovered, hardly even thought of before the war came about. He wondered, at the time of the Armistice, how many of those who led the companies, the battalions, the armies, of this country in the field had risen from the ranks. His mind was filled with the thought as to how these great resources could be brought to the service of constructive industry for the bettering of both of their own communities and the whole world.

EACH INDIVIDUAL'S CAPACITY.

There was in industry, more than in war, a discovery of that kind, he thought, to be made. Could they afford, in the days of peace, to leave these fields untilled, to leave these possibilities unused? No, surely the greatest of their endeavours must be to find everywhere the avenue whereby the whole capacity of each individual could be put to the best service of himself, his family, and the State as a whole. Then they came to consider the means whereby that could be achieved. They proposed a scheme which suggested that at the head of every industry, there should be a joint council consisting of half of the employers' representatives and half of the Trade Union leaders, representative of the men and women engaged in the industry, that at the other end of the scale—and this was not less important in the individual factory or workshop—there should be some means of constructive co-operation. The first purpose of this was the welfare of every man and woman engaged in that industry, and, secondly, the industry making its maximum contribution to the service of the State. He was glad to say that at the present moment there were 42 of these representative joint industrial councils in existence representing that number of industries. Men and women who devoted practically the whole of their working days to a number of purposes were entitled to know something of the meaning of the work they did; to be taken into confidence; and if they had a contribution to make for improving the methods and purposes of industry, to be allowed to do so. He should like to see the workmen's leaders and the employers occasionally making a tour round the world to see how their own industry was conducted in other countries, and bring home with them proposals which would accrue to the benefit of all engaged in their own industry. It could be easily understood what difference that must make to the men and women engaged in a large factory to feel that their elected representatives had opportunities of putting forward their own proposals for the comfort and health of themselves and their fellows, and hearing the other point of view about proposals that might be made. More than that, when any great new departure was going to be made in a factory it should be discussed and become a joint proposition rather than being something decided by the management and thrown at the heads of employees in a take-it-or-leave-it spirit. Service was the need of the world to-day. Every one who thought that at times he was troubled by many things that were happening. But if they could get firmly into their purpose the idea that what mattered was the amount of service they could render to their fellows in their own nation and, through the nation, to the other nations of the world, then they would come safely through the troubles that surrounded them. (Cheers.)

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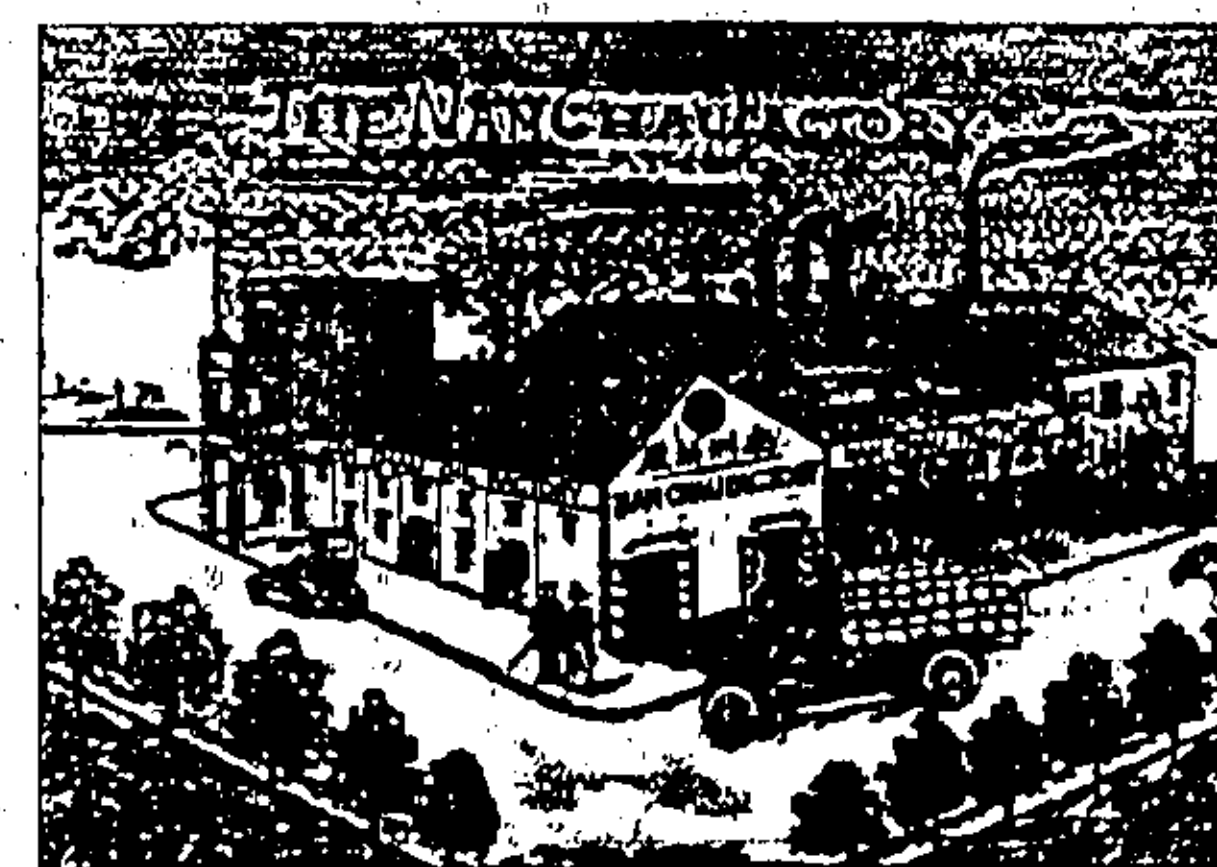
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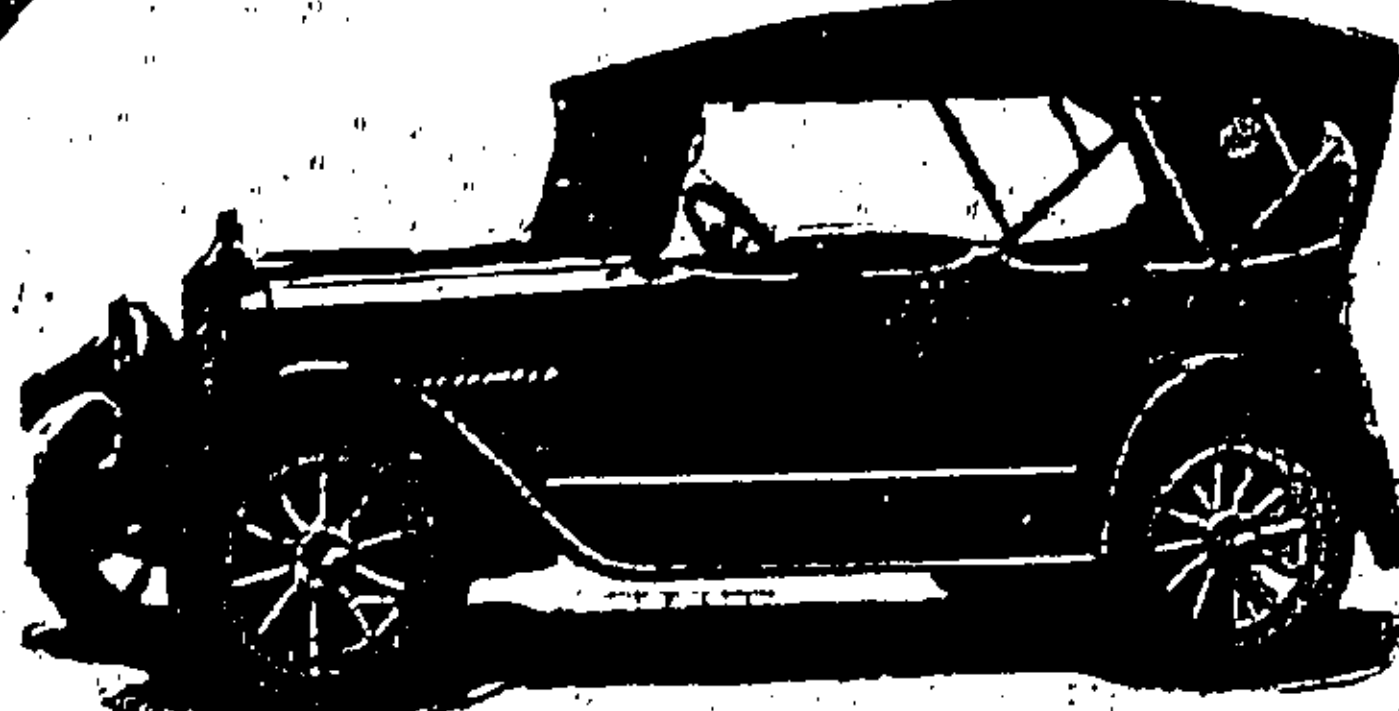
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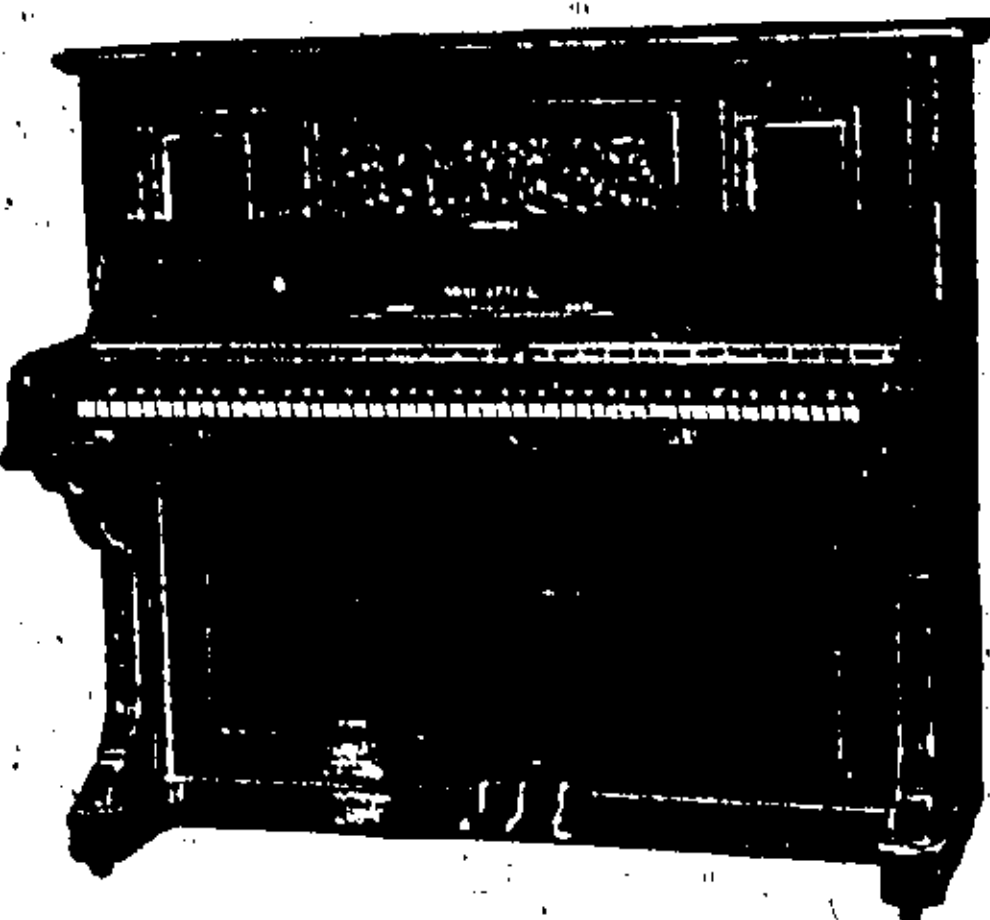
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TRADE REPORT.

EXPORTS

LARD.—There is a good and active demand from Manila, and quite a large business has been done for September-October-November shipment. The domestic demand is likely to improve very soon, as the native canning season will begin shortly. Fairly large quantities of lard will be required, also, in the near future for the manufacture of "Moon Cakes."

Business with Europe is still very difficult, not to say impossible, owing to lack of freight space and to high exchange.

The South American markets have ruled very quiet of late and no improvement is expected for some little time to come, as stocks over there are reported to be still heavy.

RICE.—There is nothing doing in any direction. Early last week there was a report in the market that enquiries for very large quantities had been received here for shipment to Germany, but so far no business has resulted. Closing quotations are as follow:—

Siam Garden Rice \$20.50 (nominal).
Siam Straight Rice 19.50
Siam Usual Rice 18.50
Siam Long Rice 18.00
Siam Round Rice 17.50
Wuhu White Rice 12.00

Tin is weak at \$92 for 99 per cent.; at \$90 for 98 per cent.; and at \$78 for 95 per cent.

SARON CASSIA is neglected and could be had at \$56 per picul for the 4/10/4 assortment.

STARANISED is quiet at \$29 per picul.

GALVANIZED.—No business is reported. The closing rate is \$58 per picul.

ANISSED OIL.—Prices have further declined. Dealers are now asking \$168 without finding buyers.

CASSIA OIL.—No business is reported. Present quotations are:—75/80 per cent. C.A. at \$230 per picul; 80/85 per cent. C.A. at \$245 per picul.

OILS generally have ruled very quiet, and we make the closing prices as follows:—

Wood Oil at \$29.50 per picul; Tea Oil at \$23.50 per picul; Peanut Oil No. 1 at \$26 per picul; and Peanut Oil No. 2 at \$23 per picul.

CHINESE TOBACCO LEAF.—There is a strong demand, and a large business has been done in Nam Hung leaf. It is reported that about three-fourths of the entire crop has now been contracted for. To-day's price for Nam Hung No. 1 is about \$60 per picul.

THE TEA PREFERENCE.

Mr. H. P. King, writing to *The Times* Weekly Trade Supplement from Shanghai, says:

A great deal has been said in the Press about the British Government's proposals for Imperial Preference, particularly in regard to its application to the tea trade. For instance, we have been told that the Chinese would so resent the preference being granted to Indian and Ceylon tea that they would retaliate by refusing to buy British piece goods. Two classes of people have made that statement: those who have business connections with China, and confirmed free-traders.

To anybody who knows China and the China tea trade, the statement that the Chinese would retaliate by refusing to purchase British piece goods is simply absurd.

The Chinese tea-growers know very little of Free Trade or Imperial Preference, and care less. The people who make all the fuss are those merchants and intermediaries, who batten on the grower and consumer alike. The profits made by these intermediaries are well pointed out in an article which appeared recently in the *North China Daily News*.

It will be seen from this article that tea can be purchased locally where it is produced at \$10 per picul of 133 pounds. Even at the present high rate of 4s. to the dollar this shows that 3½ lbs. of tea can be purchased for one shilling. Then the paper goes on to say, "there undoubtedly enormous profit made."

Who makes the profit? Not the producer, but the intermediary.

AMMUNITION DEALER FINED.

At the Magistracy, on Saturday, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 800 rounds of ammunition.

Mr. A. E. Hall, for defendant, pleaded guilty and asked for leniency on the ground that defendant had made a frank statement to the Police. He had agreed with two other men to put through an ammunition deal, and on Friday he carried the ammunition along Yeumati Road, where he was arrested.

Sergeant Murphy stated that the Police were in search of another man, who had escaped after throwing away 250 rounds of ammunition. Witness had no reason to suspect that the men were gang robbers. They were only dealers in ammunition. Mr. Lindell: \$750.

THE "WHITE WOLVES" IN FRANCE.

A Paris correspondent states that the Toulon police have discovered a Chinese society known as the "White Wolves," which is operating among the coolies working near Toulon, Marseilles, and Nice. A strangled Chinaman was discovered recently in the village of Ollioules. The French police failed to track the murderer, and called in a Chinese detective. He spent some time in Chinese labour camps, and discovered the "White Wolves," the chief of the society being an ex-police man. The society's speciality was extorting three-quarters of their wages from Chinese workers. If the men refused they were strangled. Agents of the band worked in all the Chinese camps in France and Algeria.

CANTON NEWS.

September 21st.

THE TRAMWAY CONTRACT.

A strong association has been formed by M.P.s, members of the Provincial Assembly, and the principals of various organisations to demand certain amendments in the Tramway contract.

The Cantonese in Shanghai have telegraphed to the Military Government protesting against the registration of the syndicate in Hongkong and to the admittance of foreign shareholders to the syndicate.

THE GUNBOAT "PO MAN."

It is stated that the French authorities decline to return the gunboat "Po Man," which escaped to Haiphong and is detained there, to either the Peking Government or the Canton Government, both of whom have claimed it. The French authorities have decided to return the ship and its ammunition after peace has been concluded between the North and South.

INTERNAL PEACE PROSPECTS.

Wong Yip-tung, the chief of the Northern peace envoys, arrived at Shanghai yesterday. He has gone to consult Tong Shih-yi, the chief of the Southern envoys, as to the resumption of the Shanghai conference.

The Southern peace envoys have been ordered not to negotiate peace with Wong Yip-tung and are proposing to leave Shanghai.

The representatives of various armies have jointly requested the Military Government to recall the Southern peace envoys and to prepare for war with the Peking Government.

ENEMY PROPERTIES TO BE SOLD.

The Director of the Enemy Property Bureau has announced that certain premises in the city and in Honam belonging to the German firm of Siemens & Co. are to be sold by public auction and the proceeds taken as compensation from Germany.

The Peking Government has sent circular telegrams to various provinces ordering the authorities to report the enemy properties. It also orders the closing of the Enemy Property Bureau at the same time.

MORE M.P.s TO COME.

About 150 M.P.s are reported to have drawn their expenses for coming to Canton. At present they are in Shanghai.

RICE SMUGGLING.

The Commissioner of the Canton Customs has reported to the Tsuchin that large quantities of rice are being exported with the connivance of the troops though restriction has been ordered on the exportation of rice. The Tsuchin has sent to investigate the matter.

CANTON MASONIC CLUB.

A very pleasant function took place at the Canton Masonic Club, Shamen, last Thursday evening, in the presence of a large attendance of members, when W. Bro. T. H. Smith, Treasurer of the Chinese Masonic Club, who has been transferred to Hongkong, was presented with a set of silver fish-knives and forks, as a token of the regard and esteem in which he has been held by the members during his eleven years' connection with the Club.

In making the presentation, W. Bro. C. R. Reid paid a tribute to the sterling qualities and genial disposition of W. Bro. Smith, both as a member of the Craft and as a Club member. The Club was losing its founder, and the loss would be greatly regretted by all. In asking W. Bro. Smith to accept the present, on behalf of the members of the Club, he wished him all that he wished for himself in his new sphere of operations in Hongkong. W. Bro. Smith thanked the members for their very useful gift, which would always serve to remind him of the happy times spent among them. He deeply appreciated the kind thoughts and wishes of the members, and hoped, with all sincerity, the day was not far distant when he would find himself back again amongst them. After other speeches W. Bro. Smith's health was drunk with musical honours.

ANGLO-CHINESE FRIENDSHIP.
BOXER INDEMNITY AND CHINA'S
EDUCATIONAL NEEDS.

In a letter to the *Westminster Gazette*, Mr. D. Halliday Macartney suggests that overtures should be addressed to his Majesty's Government, with a view to utilising the Boxer Indemnity to further the educational needs and propaganda in connection with China. He says:—

It is very desirable, to the mutual advantage of China and Great Britain, that not only universities should be established in the Far East, but that the intellectual Chinese should come in greater numbers to this country and participate in the training received at our great seats of learning. The work of the Chinese in France was unostentatiously performed, but, nevertheless, much esteemed, and in contributing to the future peace of the world the Celestial Empire has a by no means unimportant part to play. It behoves us to create an Anglo-Chinese *Entente*, which can best be done by that understanding founded on education. We have been somewhat weak as a nation in reference to Shanghai, and Parliament might well consider its duty as concerns our relations with the England of the Far East.

THE LIGHTING RAIDER.

If good houses are any criterion, "The Lightning Raider," which the Victoria Theatre are showing, has great attractions for picture-lovers. Episodes seven and eight, which were screened on Saturday and last night, are full of remarkable, dare-devil adventure. The programme will be repeated to-night and tomorrow.

THE KOWLOON DOCKS
ROBBERY.EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS AT
MACAO.

[BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.]

In the Macao High Court, on Thursday, a preliminary enquiry was commenced in the case in which A. D. Soares, an employee of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., is accused of having been concerned, with others already convicted, in Hongkong, in the theft of 50 steel plates, valued at \$5,000 belonging to his employers.

The prosecution allege that Soares and a Chinese assistant storekeeper superintended the removal of the steel. When a warrant was issued for the arrest of Soares he was discovered to have fled to Macao. The Hongkong authorities are now applying his extradition.

When the hearing was commenced, on Thursday, Soares was not present in Court. When half the evidence had been heard the witnesses were asked to identify the accused at an identification parade. Further, this preliminary enquiry is supposed to be of a private character—a public inquiry will be held later—and our reporter was asked to leave the Court, after he had taken down the evidence of two of the witnesses.

Dr. Carlos Augusto Carlos Afonso Marques, Conservador (Chief Justice of Macao), conducted the proceedings.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, Hongkong, watched the proceedings in the interest of the Dock Co.

Mr. W. Nicholls, Chief Storekeeper of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., was the first witness called and, in reply to a question, said he was not an eye-witness of the theft. As a result of certain information, he checked the stock in the store-room and found 50 sheets of steel plates missing. The accused was employed as a copy clerk by the Company. White order slips were issued never goods were to be removed from the store-room. These forms stipulated the nature and quantity of stores to be delivered, and were filled up in the office and sent down to the store-room. The accused's duty was to make a duplicate of that order on a green delivery slip and hand that duplicate to the person taking delivery, who must produce it at the store-room before the goods were allowed to leave. Accused had no business in the store-room, and it was not his duty to supervise the removal of the goods. Witness first discovered that the steel plates were missing on August 23rd, at about noon. Witness was convinced that the 50 sheets of steel were removed from the store-room without the green delivery slip, as he had made a thorough search amongst the numbered slips and, although every slip was in the file, he could not find the order for this particular lot of steel plates. Witness said the white order slip was made out. In the circumstances, the plates were only removable from the store-room with the assistance of some of the Chinese store clerks who took an active part in the planning of the theft. Exhibit "1" (produced) was the white slip which Soares admitted to the manager (Mr. R. M. Dyer), in witness's presence, was in his (Soares's) hand-writing. Witness was the only person who could order the removal of the plates from the store-room, and he did not order the issue of 50 steel plates for delivery to the Cosmopolitan Docks on July 25th last.

Replying to a question by Senior Andrade, witness said he did not know whether the steel plates were taken; but he had reliable information that they were taken by junk out of the harbour of Hongkong. Immediately after the larceny was discovered, Soares was summoned to Mr. Dyer's office and questioned, but denied all knowledge of it. The accused disappeared on the following day, however, and had not returned to the Dock since.

Mr. W. Murray Johnstone, said he was time-keeper of the Dock Co. On July 25th, fourteen coolies passed through the time office.

Here Mr. Shenton interposed and explained that whenever transportation coolies were required Mr. Harris, of the Dock Co., issued a blue slip for the requisition of the coolies, and after the work had been carried out, the blue slip was tendered at the time office and the witness paid the coolies off.

Continuing his evidence, Mr. Johnstone said he received the blue slip (produced), which was dated July 25th, on the morning of the 28th, and he paid the coolies off. The coolies were requisitioned to transport the 50 steel plates which were missing from the store-room.

In reply to Mr. Shenton, witness said he could not say if the blue slip had been forged or not, but Mr. Harris would say so.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SPORT.

CRICKET.

USEFUL PRACTICE GAME AT
KOWLOON.

The members of the Kowloon C.C. played a practice game on Saturday—the first game of the season. The match showed that the Club is fortunate in possessing at least four good men who were not in last year's team—J. V. Bragg, E. Carr, P. W. A. Wilkie and W. T. Elson. These will probably find a regular place in the team. C. J. Stapleton played very sound cricket for 90 runs; and A. A. Claxton was giving promise of a big score when Taylor got behind his defence.

Scores:—

A. A. CLAXTON'S XI.

A. A. Claxton, b Taylor	24
B. W. Bradbury, c Bragg, b Taylor	6
P. H. A. Wilkie, c Sousa, b Ram-	17
say	90
C. J. Stapleton, not out	27
E. Carr, c Meade, b Elson	13
L. E. S. Hodge, b Elson	2
A. O. Brown, not out	2
Extras	9

Total (for 5 wickets, declared) 188

E. J. Edwards, A. W. E. Davidson, S. O. Elson, and H. Overy did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Taylor	12	1	58	2
Woodman	4	0	19	0
Ramsay	8	0	25	1
Bragg	3	0	17	0
Pile	3	0	18	0
Meade	2	0	9	0
Cary	1	0	11	0
Elson	3	0	22	2

J. P. ROBINSON'S XI.

Lt. Cary, b Overy	19
A. W. Ramsay, c Stapleton, b Carr	13
O. Woodman, b Overy	0
L. J. Blackburn, b Overy	0
W. T. Elson, c Overy, b Claxton	20
H. J. Taylor, b Hodge	9
J. V. Bragg, c Hodge, b Bragg	35
J. P. Robinson, c Wilkie, b Carr	22
A. G. Pile, c Overy, b Carr	11
J. C. Fletcher, b Carr	2
W. Kay, not out	3
Extras	9

Total 141

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Overy	9	0	54	3
Carr	8	0	27	4
Claxton	3	0	14	1
Hodge	4	0	20	1
Bragg	4	0	19	1

In his evidence that he did not issue that slip on July 25th. Witness had no doubt whatever that the signature on the slip was Mr. Harris's.

Asked to explain how the slip was not genuine if the signature was, the witness said he supposed Soares obtained an old slip signed by Mr. Harris, and after rubbing off the pencil marks, refilled the slip to suit his purpose. Mr. Harris's signature was, of course, left untouched.

Chan Sau, store-room coolie at the Dock said that on July 25th, he saw Soares superintending the removal of some steel plates from the store-room. Soares ordered witness to load the steel into the lighter. Witness was present when the steel was removed from the store-room by some coolies. It was taken by trucks to the wharf and deposited in the lighter. This was at 9 p.m., on July 25th. Soares arrived at the store-room with the coolies. After the steel had been loaded, the lighter pushed off. Witness did not know where the steel was transported to.

By Mr. Shenton: Witness did not see Soares go in the lighter.

So Chue, electric motorman employed by the Dock Co., said that on July 25th, he went on duty at 6 p.m., and soon afterwards a man named Ah Chung came into the store-room. He disappeared at 7 p.m. At about 8 p.m. a Portuguese came to the store-room, accompanied by some coolies, and proceeded to remove some steel plates. Witness noticed the Portuguese giving instructions, but could not hear what was being said as it was very noisy in the store-room with the cranes working. The steel was placed on trucks and wheeled away.

By Mr. Shenton: Witness had seen the Portuguese before the night in question. He (the Portuguese) was a clerk employed by the Dock Co., but witness did not know his name.

Yeung Kun, a sailor on board the Dock Co's lighter, said that a Portuguese ordered the lighter on July 25th, for the purpose of loading some steel plates. He ordered them to be taken to "Saiwan," the landing stage opposite the Sincere Co. There they were transferred to a junk and taken out of Hongkong harbour. The steel plates were removed from the store-room soon after 8 p.m. The Portuguese supervised the transportation, and appeared to be very anxious that the work should be carried out as speedily as possible, as he kept saying *jaiti* to the coolies. Witness could not identify the Portuguese as it was too dark at the time to see his face. Witness was told that the man was a Portuguese employed by the Dock Co.

In reply to Senior Andrade, witness said he was sure the man was a European. Proceed further, he said the man might not have been a Portuguese.

The enquiry was adjourned at this stage in order that the witness might go to the jail at 4 p.m. to attend an identification parade and pick out the accused. It appears that at this stage of the proceedings the defending Counsel objected to the case being heard in public. The Judge agreed to take the foregoing evidence all over again, in Chambers, on Friday morning.

THE TRADE-MARK CASE.

M.B.K. FINED \$50.

SKOTT & CO. RECEIVE 500 BAGS OF FLOUR AS COMPENSATION.

At the Magistrate's court on Saturday, the hearing of the case was concluded in which Messrs. H. Skott & Co. proceeded against the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, for that the latter, on August 15th, at Kowloon, did put in their vessel for sale or the purpose of trade 2,041 sacks of flour to which a false imitation of complainant's "Steamer" trade-mark had been applied.

The flour is valued at \$7,000 and was seized by Messrs. H. Skott & Co. and placed in the Kowloon Godowns.

Mr. C. Bulmer Johnson prosecuted, and Mr. R. Davidson appeared for the defence.

At the last hearing Mr. Davidson argued that if his clients were guilty it was only on a technical point, because the absence of Messrs. Skott's trade-mark from the local market for over seven years naturally led one to believe that it was not his defence. His main point was that his client had acted innocently and without any intention to defraud. They only imported the consignment of flour in question to fulfil a contract in Bangkok and not for local sale.

On Saturday, when the hearing of the case was continued, Mr. Davidson said he wished to add a few more points to his previous argument. It had occurred to him that there was a comment which might be made on the defence to the effect that the arguments he had addressed on "otherwise acted innocently" almost meant a defence of ignorance of the law. That, however, was not his defence. They knew the Ordinance, but had no intention of infringing it. His attention had been further drawn to a rather interesting fact, namely that Messrs. Skott & Co. were in this position—that not having used their mark for seven years, they were liable to have it struck off the Register. It seemed extraordinary that a company of high standing should be liable to be proceeded against, criminally, and put to the expense of defending themselves for a mark which was liable to be struck off the Register at any time. If his clients had thought it worth while, they could now, or at any time, have the mark removed from the Register. One other point he wished to refer to and that related to the bale of sacks. The prosecution had examined the bale which they had seized, and had found it contained only 12 sacks and not 2,000 sacks as had been previously stated.

Mr. Johnson said the fact of Messrs. Skott & Co.'s mark not having been on the market for seven years had no bearing on the case. He had stated at the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution that, if the Court wished it, he could call any amount of dealers in American flour in this Colony to show why there had been no American flour imported since practically before the war. The war, of course, was the main cause, but the firms were also up against high prices. That particular brand of flour was of a very high quality, and the cost was prohibitive at the present time.

Mr. Davidson replied that it might be so. He mentioned the point only to show what view the Legislature took of those delays.

Mr. Johnson: It is not delay; it is inability, as everybody knows.

Mr. Lindsell remarked that he did not think the point was very relevant to the case.

Mr. Johnson, continuing, said that Mr. Davidson had unnecessarily thrown a considerable amount of mud at his client; therefore, he could not blame him (Mr. Johnson) if he commented severely on what Mr. Davidson's client had said. He intended quoting from a newspaper—and, if his memory was any good, it was a pretty accurate report; it was the *Daily Press* report. According to that, Mr. Davidson had said that Messrs. Skott & Co. never ought to have brought criminal proceedings; civil proceedings should have been taken.

Mr. Davidson replied that at that point the report was slightly different from what he had said, which was that if the mark on the bags of flour was an exact imitation of a particular mark, and therefore calculated to deceive, it was possible for civil proceedings to be taken.

Mr. Johnson: We'll leave it at that. Continuing, Mr. Johnson stated that the summons was issued on a Monday. The evidence given by Mr. Scott with regard to the interviews he had with defendants were neither challenged nor contradicted. On the morning after they seized the flour and issued a summons, a member of the defendant firm called

upon his clients and asked to see the mark. He did not mention anything about the flour or about exporting it. The representative was told that the mark was registered. He left the office and returned two days later to suggest a settlement. That was before the matter was put into the hands of defendants' lawyers. The representative was offered certain terms with regard to a settlement. He agreed, and said they only wanted confirmation from his manager. In the meantime, the manager had gone to see Messrs. Hastings & Hastings and being advised that he had committed no offence, did not settle, although previously the representative was of opinion that an offence had been committed. Mr. Davidson then came to see him (Mr. Johnson) and told him that the flour had been brought here for exportation to Bangkok and that his defence was that his client had acted innocently in the matter. He asked that the matter be dropped. No settlement was mentioned.

Mr. Davidson: I told you the whole facts.

Mr. Johnson: You did not tell me that your client had been dealing in flour in the Hongkong market before this. I found that out afterwards. I told you I entirely disagreed with you. It is stated in the paper here that you said: "If the flour was allowed to go out costs would have been paid."

Mr. Davidson: I refuse to be bound by the *Daily Press*.

Mr. Johnson: My memory is pretty good, and I think you said it. What I want to say is this. The question of paying costs was mentioned in this Court for the first time. I rejected your offer to drop the matter. I told you it was a deliberate case of infringement and my client was right. This is an excellent example of what this Ordinance is intended to prevent.

Mr. Johnson next referred to a similar Trade-marks Act at Home, which had been made to protect merchants. If a mark had been imitated it was obvious that a certain amount of damage would naturally follow.

Mr. Davidson replied that he did not believe any damage had been suffered in the present instance.

Mr. Johnson stated that he did not know whether the Magistrate wished him to go into the question of whether the mark was calculated to deceive. He would point out that the mark was known as the "Steamer" mark, and his submission was that any trade-mark or picture-representation of a steamer was obviously calculated to deceive. There were cases in which it had been held that if a person used a word in such a manner that it conflicted with a trade-mark which used the same word it was calculated to deceive. Even if the defendants had merely tried to register the word "Steamship" and had not used a picture of the steamer at all it would have amounted to the same thing. It was of the greatest importance, because in the present instance Messrs. Skott & Co.'s trade-mark was known everywhere as the "Steamer" trade-mark.

Mr. Davidson: We admit that our mark ought to have been registered.

Mr. Johnson: This mark is calculated to deceive on the face of it.

Mr. Lindsell: I am quite satisfied on that point.

Mr. Johnson: If your worship is satisfied I will not labour the point.

Mr. Lindsell: I do not want to hear any argument on that.

Mr. Davidson: We do not deny it.

Mr. Johnson stated that the complainants had not used the mark for some years. Mr. Scott had told the Court why that was. It was principally due to inability to get the flour. The defendants were an enormous concern, probably one of the biggest Japanese firms in the Colony. They had branches everywhere, including one in Melbourne. He thought the defendants' manager had said that the Melbourne branch had been established for seven years, yet he did not know whether the mark had been registered there or not; he merely said it must be registered because it was in his contract notes. "Our registered brand," he asked the manager how long the mark had been registered and he replied that he did not know. He did not think it mattered a jot whether the mark had been registered in Melbourne or not, because if that was to be held as a proof of innocence it would simply mean that if once a mark were registered in one part of the world it would be protected everywhere else. This mark was not protected because it had not been registered in this Colony by the defendants, although they knew the mark had not been in use. They registered a similar trade-mark in Australia, brought flour to Hongkong, sold it and made a

market for it in Hongkong and the outlying ports under the name the "Steamer" brand, which his clients had been working on and which, owing to circumstances over which they had no control, they could not use. His impression was that his friend stated the complainant had to prove *mens rea*.

Mr. Davidson: No, I said your Worship must prove *mens rea*.

Mr. Johnson stated that, according to the authorities, it was not for him to prove *mens rea*, but for defendant to prove the absence of *mens rea*. Under Section 1 of the Ordinance under which the defendant was summoned, it was clearly laid down that there was no necessity to prove intention to defraud anybody at all. Mr. Johnson cited many authorities on that point, and then said that there was no doubt at all that when the defendants ordered the 2,000 bags of flour they knew of the mark. He had merely to satisfy the Magistrate that if the defendants knew of it they could not be held to have acted innocently.

Mr. Davidson remarked that that was not quite a fair way of stating it.

Mr. Johnson: Perhaps you will contradict this statement, too, which appears in the *Daily Press*. It says: "All the information in our possession was placed at the disposal of Messrs. Dennys & Bowley, who were perfectly aware of the exportation of flour to Bangkok. That is our defence." In your opening you said: "It was admitted there were no sales since 1912, and that was my client's case." In this case you were perfectly aware of the existence of the mark.

Mr. Davidson: It was our case from the beginning that we did not know until June. We saw your circular-letter, and since then we have stopped importing.

Mr. Lindsell: I am satisfied that when defendants knew, they stopped further shipments.

Mr. Johnson: But they wanted to export this to Bangkok after they knew of the existence of the mark.

Continuing, Mr. Johnson stated that importation into one country for exportation into another was no defence against infringement. Their whole point was that the defendants knew of the mark, knew that for the present his clients were effecting no sales, and deliberately infringed the Ordinance. The only innocence there was that they did not know they could be prevented from exporting the flour. There was a case in which a man imported cigarettes and sold them under a false description. He pleaded innocence of the existence of a description, but was found guilty. This was an exactly parallel case. They knew of the mark and, in spite of it, they brought the flour to Hongkong and said they acted innocently because they were going to export it. It had already been admitted by the defendants that between six and eight million bags of flour passed through Hongkong annually and of this total about 500,000 bags were sold locally. The Magistrate, therefore, would appreciate what it meant to have a mark registered here to make a market for disposing of flour in the neighbouring ports. One of his friends, other arguments was that the defendants had acted openly. What did openly amount to in the present case? They stated that they had imported 20,000 bags of flour in two years, which, as the Magistrate aptly said, was "merely a drop in the sea." It was obvious in the circumstances that if a merchant wanted to protect his trade-mark he would have to employ an army of detectives for the purpose because of the small quantities dealt with. There was only one conclusion and that the defendants had guilty knowledge.

THE JUDGMENT.

Mr. Lindsell delivered the following judgment:—The defence have not satisfied me under sub-section (c) that they "otherwise acted innocently." The strange coincidence of the two "Steamer" brands of flour has not been explained. I do not believe that even prior to June the defendants were unaware of Messrs. Skott's mark. I am satisfied, further, that the importation of this particular consignment constitutes an offence, since it is admitted that before making their June contract defendants knew of the registered mark. I fine defendants \$50. I order the flour to be confiscated, to be put into other bags and sold at auction by Government.

QUESTION OF COSTS.

Mr. Johnson applied for costs. He said he had authorities on that point.

Mr. Lindsell: He is fined \$50.

Mr. Johnson: No, I refer to the costs of the prosecution under the Merchandise Ordinance, Section 12. My clients have been put to great expense to protect their legitimate rights. You have power to give us the flour.

Mr. Davidson remarked that he hoped that the Magistrate was not under the impression that he was obliged to forfeit the flour. It was not so. The offence was a technical one, and forfeiture was a very serious thing indeed. The Magistrate himself had not taken a serious view of the case because he had only fined the defendants \$50 although the maximum fine was \$500.

Mr. Lindsell: The maximum fine is \$100.

Mr. Davidson: My mistake. I make an application that the flour be not forfeited, because, I submit, it is a hardship. This is more or less a technical offence. Your worship's judgment says: "I am satisfied that defendants knew of the mark before June." There is no evidence of that, and my statement was not challenged by the prosecution. In view of the mark not being in use, the probability is that my client's statement is true.

Mr. Lindsell: I am going on the statement made by a representative of the defendant firm in the witness-box.

Mr. Davidson: If they had challenged it, I could have brought evidence to prove that the mark was not in use on the market. Mr. Skott himself said they have had no sales for 7 years. That part of the judgment strikes me as a mistake, and may have had weight in regard to the forfeiture of the flour.

Mr. Lindsell: The onus was on you to prove that you did not know. You have not satisfied me that you did not know.

Mr. Davidson: Your worship is wrong on that point. In your finding on other points you have evidence to support it, but on this point there is no evidence whatever. Our evidence was unchallenged. Your finding is against the weight of the evidence.

Mr. Lindsell: It is not for the prosecution to prove.

Mr. Davidson stated that his client had proved conclusively his ignorance of the existence of the trade-mark.

Mr. Lindsell: I may not believe it.

Mr. Davidson replied that it was rather hard. Complainant could be simply protected. The mark could be withdrawn. It could not possibly do any harm. As regards the question of costs, in civil actions the costs naturally followed, but this was a totally different case. There were no special circumstances. It would be a miscarriage of justice if costs were awarded. The mere fact of being found guilty was not a sufficient reason for granting costs.

Mr. Lindsell: The conviction stands. As regards the question of costs, 500 bags to be handed to Messrs. Skott & Co., and the remainder to be disposed of by the Government.

Mr. Davidson: That will be \$1,500—ten times the amount.

Mr. Lindsell: What about the \$1 a bag your clients wished to offer?

Mr. Davidson: A bag is worth \$2. It was a sort of *cumshaw* for the use of the mark.

Mr. Johnson: My client has suffered. We want an order for the withdrawal and obliteration of the mark.

Mr. Lindsell: Yes, my order stands.

Mr. Davidson asked that the order should not be put into force for some time, as he wished to consider his position.

Mr. Lindsell: I will give you leave to state a case; the order not to be put in force for seven days.

WARRIOR OR ROMANCER?
MALAY SENT TO GAOL

At the Magistrate's court on Saturday, Mohamed Kassim, the English-speaking Malay, was charged, on remand, with stealing a bicycle, and was sentenced to four weeks' hard labour.

At the previous hearing Kassim pleaded that he was obliged to steal the bicycle and sell it as he needed money to purchase food. He told Mr. Lindsell that the French Consul at Penang had sent him to France, where he served through the war. When the Armistice was signed, instead of being repatriated to Penang he was brought to Hongkong against his will. He had been in the Colony for five months and had not been able to procure employment. This story aroused the sympathy of the Magistrate who ordered enquiries to be made.

On Saturday morning, Inspector Kent showed that Kassim's word was not to be trusted. He stated that Kassim had given a different story to the Captain Superintendent of Police. He said that when the war was over he was sent back to Penang, but preferred to come to Hongkong in search of a job. Kassim had been taken before the Harbour Master, who suggested his repatriation to Penang as an assisted emigrant. The C.S.P. was willing to meet half the expenses and suggested that the other half should be provided out of the Poor Box. The cost of a passage would be \$35, and defendant would be sent back on the first available ship.

Mr. Lindsell (to defendant): Apparently you could have landed in Singapore had you wanted to. You came here of your own free will. Is that not so?

Kassim: Yes, sir.

Mr. Lindsell: Why did you tell me you had been dumped here against your will? I will send you to prison for four weeks with hard labour. At the end of that time arrangements will be made to send you back to Penang. Inspector Kent will bring you up before me again.

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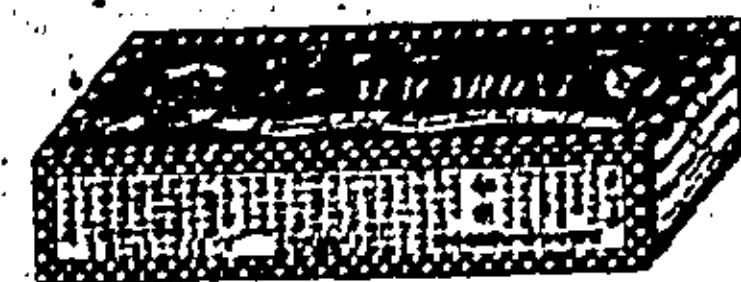
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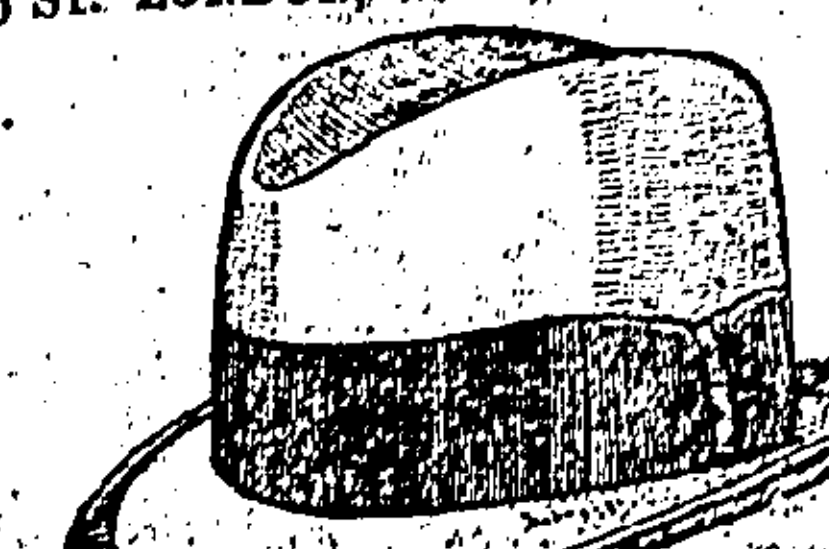
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THE BULGARIAN TREATY:CASH PAYMENT OF FRs. 2,250,000,000 AS PART
REPARATION.**BRITISH WITHDRAWAL FROM
RUSSIA:**

INTERESTING REVELATIONS IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER

**"Fiume Government"
APPEALING FOR HELP.**EMPIRE EXHIBITION TO BE HELD IN
LONDON IN 1921.**LATEST CABLES.**

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ALLIES AND RUSSIA.INTERESTING REVELATIONS IN
THE FRENCH CHAMBER

PARIS, September 19th.

In the Chamber, during the debate on the Peace Treaty, the Socialist, M. Longuet, asserted that Mr. Bullitt, the American, president who gave evidence before the American Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and whose statements Mr. Lloyd George described as grotesquely inaccurate, took to Russia proposals of peace drafted by Mr. Lloyd George. These were accepted by the Russians, and brought back to Paris.

M. Clemenceau interrupted:—"To whom were they delivered? I never had any knowledge of the matter. If Mr. Lloyd George really made the proposals of peace, he never said a word about them either to me or to the Peace Conference."

M. Longuet replied that he was sure of his facts. He had many interviews at that time with noble American officers and with Mr. Stephen Bullitt. In their counter-proposals, the Russians provided for the cessation of hostilities, an amnesty to end the blockade, the re-establishment of commercial relations, the recall of Allied troops, and the recognition of the debts of the old Empire.

M. Longuet asked what reply France had made to the counter-proposals brought back by Mr. Bullitt.

M. Reinudel asked whether it was possible the Government was ignorant of proposals long published in the Press, or that the Government did not question the British and American Governments on the subject.

M. Clemenceau replied:—"I speak the truth. Neither Mr. Lloyd George nor President Wilson ever told me a word of such a peace."

M. Longuet asserted that Mr. Lloyd George at that time declared that the counter-proposals were perfectly acceptable, but in view of the campaign of the Conservatives in Britain, he refused to complete the negotiations. Now a British communiqué stated that the Supreme Council approved the British policy of evacuation. M. Longuet wanted to know what France's policy was towards Russia.

NO CHANGE IN BRITISH POLICY.

London, September 19th.

Reuter is officially informed that there is no new development or change in the policy towards Russia. This remains exactly as announced by Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons on September 11th.

**MATTER CONCERNS BRITAIN
ONLY.**

London, September 19th.

With reference to the conflict of testimony over the Supreme Council's decision about Russia (the French and American delegations having expressed ignorance of the Supreme Council's decision in favour of evacuation), the *Daily News* has been semi-officially informed:—"Mr. Lloyd George's intention was to submit to the Council the British decision to evacuate Russia. The British delegates point out that the question was one purely for the British Government to decide, as the burden of all the present operations in Russia have been borne by Great Britain."

**AN INCIDENT AT THE SUPREME
COUNCIL.**

PARIS, September 19th.

After the discussion at the Council of Five, on Monday, in reference to Rumania, Serbia and Fiume, Mr. Lloyd George was about to leave the conference chamber when he remarked to his colleagues:—"What about the Russian question? I think you agree with me that we have had enough of the Russian Expedition. I think we had better let the Russians alone to look after their own affairs."

His colleagues presumably did not realise the importance of the question. A British statement will be issued shortly. It is added that the operations in Russia are carried out by British troops. Therefore, the withdrawal chiefly concerns Britain.

**BRITISH WITHDRAWAL PROCEED-
ING SMOOTHLY.**

ARCHANGEL, September 15th.

The evacuation from the front is proceeding as smoothly as is consistent. "Really formidable difficulties have been overcome without casualties. It is fairly safe to prophesy that there will be none. The British troops, at intervals, carry out small raids. The Bolsheviks, therefore, will never know we are going till we are well away."

Lots of troops are ready to sail from Archangel, but there is a shortage of shipping. The boats which have gone have been packed with thousands of civilians.

AN EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

TO BE HELD IN LONDON IN 1921.

London, September 19th.

In 1918, initial steps were taken to organise an exhibition of industries, inventions, products, and raw materials of the British Empire to be held in 1921.

A large and influential meeting was recently held in London, attended by the Premier, High Commissioners and other representatives of the Overseas Dominions, as well as others interested in the scheme. A resolution was passed that an "Exhibition on the above lines would be the best means of firmly binding together the peoples of the British Empire and restoring its commercial and financial supremacy."

It has been decided that the Exhibition will be held under the auspices of the British Government. Extensive preparations are being made, and to ensure complete representation, local committees have been formed in most of the large centres of industry.

It is felt that the Exhibition will offer an opportunity of demonstrating the magnitude of British resources at a time when such a demonstration is most needed.

THE BALTIC PROVINCES.**GERMAN OCCUPATION
DANGEROUS.**

PARIS, September 19th.

A report from General Gough was read at the Supreme Council to-day. It says that the presence of German troops in the Baltic Provinces is dangerous militarily and politically. They are making the Provinces the basis for intervention in Russia.

General Gough expresses the opinion that the German Government can, if she so desires, secure the obedience of the troops and recall von Der Goltz's soldiers.

**THE BULGARIAN TREATY.
TWENTY-FIVE DAYS' GRACE.**

PARIS, September 19th.

The Allies' peace terms were presented to the Bulgarian Delegation at 10.30 a.m. to-day at the Quai d'Orsay.

The Bulgarian delegates have been given 25 days in which to make their observations.

A DULL CEREMONY.

PARIS, September 19th.

The presentation of the Bulgarian peace terms was a dull ceremony, lasting 25 minutes. There was a meagre attendance of the public and pressmen.

BULGARIANS IMPELLED BY
SINISTER INFLUENCES.

The Bulgarian Premier, Dr. Theodoroff, in a speech said that the Bulgarians had been impelled by sinister influences to enter the insensate war against the wishes of the Bulgarian people. All the authors of excesses would be ruthlessly punished.

A SUMMARY OF THE TREATY.

LONDON, September 19th.

The Bulgarian Treaty was officially issued to-night.

The Romano-Bulgarian frontier remains unchanged. Small portions of territory are ceded to Yugo-Slavia, of which the most important are the town and district of Strumitza.

The southern frontier follows the line from a point eight miles south-west of Rashmakli to Kilik, passing close to Ardabashi and Dariders, which remain Bulgarian.

In the south-east, a small piece of Turkish territory has been introduced.

Bulgaria renounces, in favour of the Allies, all her rights in Thrace, which is not yet assigned to anybody.

The Allies have assured Bulgaria that outlets to the Aegean will be fixed later. Bulgaria recognises the British Protectorate over Egypt.

The military terms stipulate that the Bulgarian Army will be voluntary, and will not exceed 20,000. The armed forces will include naval, military, and air forces.

No new fortifications shall be constructed nor poison gas or liquid fire manufactured or imported. Tanks and armoured cars shall not be manufactured or imported.

The manufacture of munitions shall be confined to a single State controlled factory, whose output will be strictly limited to the needs of the above force.

All Bulgarian warships and submarines will be surrendered to the Allies or broken up.

The wireless station at Sofia will be under Allied supervision.

The Allies, while recognising that the resources of Bulgaria are insufficient to enable adequate reparation, agree to accept such reparation as possible, and a fixed sum of 2,250,000,000 francs in gold.

This amount must be discharged by a series of half-yearly payments, including interest at five per cent. on the capital sum outstanding, and provision for a sinking fund sufficient to extinguish the total amount on January 1st, 1925.

In the case of default of payments, an Allied Commission shall be entitled to control, correct, and disburse certain taxes and revenue for the purpose of payment of indemnity.

Bulgaria undertakes to return to Greece, Rumania, and Yugo-Slavia all records and archives, artistic and archaeological articles which were stolen in war time, also to deliver live stock in restitution for stolen animals.

By way of special compensation for the destruction of the Serbian coal mines, Bulgaria will deliver to Yugo-Slavia, during the next five years, 50,000 tons of coal annually from the State mines at Pernik, provided that the Inter-Allied Commission is satisfied that such deliveries will not unduly interfere with the economic life of Bulgaria.

**BULGARS TO EVACUATE WEST
THRACE.**

PARIS, September 19th.

The Supreme Council has decided that the Bulgarians shall evacuate West Thrace, which will be occupied by Allied troops. The Greeks will only occupy the zones held by them at present.

**ECONOMIC OUTLET TO THE
AEGEAN SEA PROMISED.**

LONDON, September 18th.

A telegram from Paris states that the Treaty with Bulgaria stipulates that the southern boundary follows the Rhodope mountains, but an assurance is given that an economic outlet to the Aegean Sea will be secured.

The proposal to give a part of the Dobrudja to Bulgaria has been abandoned.

AVIATION.**FRENCH AIRMAN TO ATTEMPT
FLIGHT TO AUSTRIA.**

PARIS, September 19th.

It is announced that the French aviator, Poulet, will attempt, on September 22nd, to fly from Paris to Melbourne via Geneva, Rome, Brindisi, Salonika, Constantinople, Adana, Bagdad, Bender Abbas, Bishire, Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia and the islands of Timor and Roti.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.**FRENCH SENATE COMMISSION
OPPOSES BILL.**

PARIS, September 19th.

The Senate Commission has recommended the rejection of the Bill enfranchising women.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**THE PONTEFRACT BY-ELECTION.**

LONDON, September 19th.

The result of the Pontefract by-election is as follows:—

ALDERMAN W. FORREST (Coalition Lib.)	5,920
MR. J. BURNS (Labour)	7,743

Though there is no change, the Government majority has dropped by over 2,000.

HUNGARY.**TRIAL OF THE COMMUNISTS
BEGUN.**

COPENHAGEN, September 19th.

A telegram from Vienna states that the trial of the Communists has begun at Budapest.

The accused include 33 commissaries, 37 journalists and all the revolutionary judges and jurymen.

**FIELD MARSHAL S.R.
EDMUND ALLENBY.****CONFIDENT OF THE FUTURE.**

LONDON, September 18th.

Field-Marshal Sir Edmund Allenby, visiting Felixstowe, was warmly welcomed. Replying to the Municipal address, he said that the whole Empire must work together to put the Empire on a pedestal such as never before. If we all put our backs into it, he was sure we could do this. He was confident of the future.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, September 17th.

Silver is quoted at 61½; spot and Gld. forward. The market is steady.

THE FIUME RAID.**APPEAL FROM THE "GOVERNMENT
OF FIUME."**

PARIS, September 19th.

Le Temps correspondent at Milan states that a message which the "Government of Fiume" smuggled through the cordon round Fiume, has been received, appealing to all Italians to help their brothers at Fiume.

**NATIONAL FEELING SHOWING
ITSELF.**

A meeting of Nationalists in Rome, in connection with Fiume, passed resolutions denouncing the Government, particularly Signor Nitti and Signor Giolitti.

EARLIER CABLES.**D'ANNUNZIO STILL IN THE
LIMELIGHT.**

GENOA, September 16th.

D'Annunzio, who is ill with fever, sent an officer and a battalion of "storm" troops to render honours on the occasion of the departure of the British troops. D'Annunzio expressed the population's friendship for Britain and her soldiers.

LATEST CABLES.**THE TRIAL OF M. CAILLAUX.
MORE REVELATIONS.**

PARIS, September 18th.

The High Court of Inquiry Committee has pronounced by seven votes to two for the arraignment of the ex-Premier, M. Caillaux, before the Senate constituted as a Court of Justice, on a charge of plotting against the external security of the State.

The report of the Committee recalls the notes discovered in the safe at Florence, proving that, early in the war, M. Caillaux planned to seize power in order to make peace with Germany.

AN IMPORTANT WITNESS.

PARIS, September 19th.

The execution of Lenoir, who was sentenced to death in connection with the famous Bonnet Rouge affair, has been postponed. It is believed, in order to enable him to testify in the Caillaux case.

EARLIER CABLES.**SENTENCE OF DEATH INVOLVED.**

PARIS, September 17th.

A Havas message says:—"The Commission appointed by the French Senate has announced that M. Caillaux must be sent to trial, before a High Court of Justice, on a charge of an attempt against the security of the State abroad. The charge involves the death penalty according to the Penal Code of Military Justice."

LATEST CABLES.**THE SYRIAN QUESTION.****BRITISH EVACUATION
COMMENCES.**

LONDON, September 18th.

It is authoritatively reported that the British evacuation of Asia Minor has begun. The troops at Tiflis left on September 11th. The troops at Oagiri have also been withdrawn.

EARLIER CABLES.**FATE OF MOSUL NOT SETTLED.**

PARIS, September 17th.

A Havas message says:—"The British troops occupying the French zone in Syria will be gradually replaced by French units in November, this being the date of the complete relief. Mosul becomes the subject of negotiations between M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George. The Arabs are expected to look to the French for future advice and support."

**THE ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY OF
1916.**

PARIS, September 18th.

Following conversations between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau, the tone of the French Press on the subject of Syria is much improved. The papers state that the settlement harmonises with the Anglo-French Secret Treaty of 1916, and that the Anglo-Arabian Agreement of 1915 contains nothing interfering with the present solution.

LATEST CABLES.**THE WAR ON BOLSHEVISM.
POLISH SUCCESSES.**

LONDON, September 19th.

It is officially stated from Warsaw that the Poles completely defeated strong Bolshevik forces near the town of Kraslawka east of Dvinsk.

The Poles then captured Kraslawka, taking a number of prisoners and much war material. They also occupied the town of Dzina, midway between Dvinsk and Witebsk.

EARLIER CABLES.**COMMUNICATION BETWEEN
RUSSIA AND TURKESTAN.**

LONDON, September 18th.

Since August the Archangel and Murmansk forces have captured over 4,000 prisoners and 29 guns.

The Siberian offensive is continuing successfully but, northwards, the Bolsheviks continue to advance east of Tobolsk.

Owing to the retreat of the Southern Army, the Bolsheviks are advancing along the Turkestan railway from Akhsubinak to Chelkar. They have opened communication between Russia and Turkestan, one of the richest countries of Europe. This will be very important if the Bolsheviks are able to transport supplies thence.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.**APPOINTMENT OF SIR EYRE
CROWE.**

LONDON, September 18th.

Sir Eyre Crowe's appointment is regarded as the prelude to a transformation of the Conference into a meeting of diplomatic agents only occasionally attended by the heads of Governments.

THE GERMAN TREATY.**WHY FRANCE SHOULD RATIFY IT.**

PARIS, September 17th.

A Havas message says:—"M. Viviani, the ex-Premier, delivered an eloquent speech in the Chamber of Deputies. Addressing the opponents of the Treaty, he pointed out that the practical consequence of a refusal to ratify would be to leave France isolated against Germany and compelled to try, without assistance, to obtain a more advantageous arrangement. France had succeeded in obtaining satisfaction, for her claims of an economic order would enable her, under cover of a military frontier, not only to live but to prosper and develop."

The Chamber unanimously adopted a resolution to place the speech throughout the country. M. Clemenceau is expected to wind up the debate on Friday, the 19th inst.

"THE FUTURE."**THE BOUNDLESS "POSSIBILITIES
OF THE EMPIRE"**

LONDON, September 18th.

A new publication entitled *The Future*, of which over 3,000,000 copies are issued, contains articles by Ministers dealing with Britain's national policy.

Lord Milner pleads for strengthening a free union of empire, making the commonwealth of British nations the strongest influence for freedom and civilisation the world has ever seen. He warmly advocates fostering intimacy with various portions of the Empire in order to preserve the fruitful co-operation of the war and the Peace Conference. He points out that of the enormous potential wealth of the Empire only the surface has been scratched. The development of it should also result in the opening of boundless new markets. He insists on the importance of greater enterprise, vigour, and initiative.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.**"YOUNG THUNDER" AND
"MORNING STAR"**

LONDON, September 18th.

At Banff Springs, Alberta, a cavalcade of Indian braves with children and squaws arrayed in buckskin, beads, eagle feathers, and pink, scarlet, green and yellow blankets, galloped alongside the motor-cars conveying the royal party and welcomed the Prince as "Young Thunder." They presented a loyal address and elected the Prince as their tribal chief with the title of "Morning Star." They gave him the buckskin, beads, and feathers pertaining to that office. The Prince donned the feathers amidst the wildest excitement. Horse-racing and an exhibition of archery followed.

**GERMANY'S BREACH OF
TREATY TERMS.****ALLIED THREAT HAS ITS
EFFECT.**

BERLIN, September 18th.

The *Vossische Zeitung* understands that the Committee for Foreign Affairs has decided to accept the Supreme Council's demand regarding Article 61.

PROFITEERING IN FRANCE.**REPRESSION MEASURES IN FULL
SWING.**

PARIS, September 17th.

A Havas message says:—"The Chief of the Bureau for the Repression of Fraud made a raid on the Bazaar du Commerce, Paris, to verify the prices of sale and purchase of goods placed on sale."

(Continued on Page 2.)

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

September 19th.
Benderson, British str., 2,587 tons, Capt. Marshall, from Singapore, which port she left on September 12th, with a general cargo—(11th), Livingston & Co.

September 20th.
Chik Shing, Chinese str., 445 tons, Capt. Fung, from Hongkong, with a general cargo—Yuen Chong Lee.
Hsinan, British str., 641 tons, Capt. Hsinan, from Canton, with ballast—P. O. S. S. Co.
Hsinan, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. Hsinan, from Shanghai, with a general cargo—J. M. & Co.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 1,022 tons, Capt. Shiohara, from Kure, with a cargo of coal—M. B. K.
Phu Yang, from Hongkong, with a cargo of coal—Carnichael & Clarke.
Sushu Maru, Japanese str., 1,006 tons, Capt. Inoue, from Swatow, with a general cargo—O. S. K.
Suzuki Maru, Japanese str., 1,329 tons, Capt. Suzuki, from Ching-wan-tao, which port she left on September 12th, with a cargo of coal—Doddwell & Co.

September 21st.
Circus, British str., 1,759 tons, Capt. Lamborg, from London, with a cargo of bulk oil—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
Foonan, British str., 1,222 tons, Capt. Foonan, from Hongkong, with a cargo of coal—B. & S.
Kure Maru, Japanese str., 892 tons, Capt. Takata, from Kure, with a cargo of coal—Furukawa.
Oki, Russian str., 820 tons, Capt. Roz, from Vladivostok, which port she left on September 12th, with a general cargo—Russian Volunteer Fleet.
Quinnell, American str., 1,075 tons, Capt. Medina, from Swatow, with a general cargo—Douglas & Co.
Shanghai, British str., 1,568 tons, Capt. Monkan, from Canton, with a general cargo—B. & S.
Tung Shing, Chinese str., 708 tons, Capt. Tuen, from Shanghai, which port she left on September 17th, with a general cargo—Kwang Hing.

PASSENGERS

Per s.s. *Fushimi Maru*:—Mr. Leighton Hope, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Agassiz, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Lemos, Mr. A. Koberle, Mr. N. de Rora, Miss Centano, and Mr. J. W. Jury.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Wind Direction	Force	Weather
Vladivostok	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Nemuro	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Hakodate	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Tokyo	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Kobe	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Nagasaki	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Kagoshima	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Oshima	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Naha	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Isigakijima	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Bonin Island	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Wei-hai-wei	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Hankow	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Ichang	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Kiukiang	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Changsha	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Shanghai	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Guzhiang	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Shanghai	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Swatow	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Taihou	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Taihou	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Tainan	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Pescadore	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Canton	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Hongkong	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Gap Rock	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Macao	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Wuchow	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Hoihow	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Pakhoi	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Tourane	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Cape James	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Apari	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Dagupan	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Manila	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Legaspi	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Tacloban	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Surigao	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Guam	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Laoan	8 a.	30.0	61	85	SE	10	Cloudy

WEATHER REPORT

September 21st, 1919. Returns from the majority of stations are lacking. No map will be published.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 07.51 inches, against an average of 73.06 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock
Formosa Channel
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamouke
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Barometer	29.93	29.93	29.93
Temperature	82	75	81
Humidity	45	77	59
Wind Direction	East	NE	East
Force	4	4	4
Weather	Rain		
Highest open-air Temperature 20th 82			
Lowest open-air Temperature 21st 74			

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* left Nagasaki on September 19th, and was due at Shanghai on September 20th.
The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tango Maru* (Australia line) left Nagasaki on September 19th, and is expected here on September 23rd.
The N.Y.K. *Nikko Maru* (Australian line) left Manila on September 20th, and is expected here on September 22nd.

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SAILINGS FOR Marseilles and London VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

SS	Leave Hongkong	Due Marseilles	Due London
"KHIVA"	1st Nov.	3rd Dec.	12th Dec.
"NOVARA"	9th Nov.	11th Dec.	20th Dec.
"DILWARA"	7th Oct.	25th Oct.	

For BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.
For CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & BANGGON.

SS	Leave Hongkong	Due Calcutta
"KHIVA"	1st Nov.	3rd Dec.
"NOVARA"	9th Nov.	11th Dec.
"DILWARA"	7th Oct.	25th Oct.

For SHANGHAI MOJI KOBE, etc.
For BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.
For CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & BANGGON.

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Steamer	For	Date of Arrival	Date and Time of Departure
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Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option. Subject to change without notice. For freight and particulars apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG, CANTON, HONGKONG AND CANTON.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
NEW YORK via PANAMA	Teenkai	Brit	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 23rd inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Maru	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 25th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Teikyoku Maru	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 27th Oct.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 28th Oct.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 29th Oct.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 30th Oct.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 31st Oct.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 1st Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 2nd Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 3rd Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 4th Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 5th Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 6th Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 7th Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 8th Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 9th Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 10th Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 11th Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 12th Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 13th Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 14th Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 15th Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 16th Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 17th Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 18th Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 19th Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 20th Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 21st Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 22nd Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 23rd Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 24th Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 25th Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 26th Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 27th Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 28th Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 29th Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 30th Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 1st Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 2nd Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 3rd Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 4th Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 5th Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 6th Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 7th Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 8th Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 9th Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 10th Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 11th Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 12th Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 13th Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 14th Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 15th Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 16th Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 17th Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 18th Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 19th Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 20th Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 21st Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 22nd Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 23rd Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 24th Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 25th Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 26th Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 27th Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 28th Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 29th Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 30th Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 31st Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 1st Jan.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 2nd Jan.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 3rd Jan.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 4th Jan.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 5th Jan.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 6th Jan.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 7th Jan.
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SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 1st Feb.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 2nd Feb.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 3rd Feb.
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SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 1st Mar.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 2nd Mar.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 3rd Mar.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 4th Mar.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 5th Mar.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 6th Mar.
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SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 31st Mar.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 1st Apr.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 2nd Apr.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 3rd Apr.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 4th Apr.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 5th Apr.
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SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 30th Apr.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 1st May.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 2nd May.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 3rd May.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 4th May.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 5th May.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 6th May.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 7th May.
S				

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(HARVEY & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW and FANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 23rd Sept., 10 A.M.
HONGKONG, FANGKOK and HONGKONG	"KAIFONG"	On 23rd Sept., 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 23rd Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"HUNNING"	On 25th Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI and TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 25th Sept., 1 P.M.
WANGSWAY, CHENG and TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 28th Sept., 3 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 30th Sept., 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	TUESDAY	23rd Sept., at 1 P.M.
"KAIFONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY	26th Sept., at 1 P.M.
"KAITAN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY	30th Sept., at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.**U.S. MAIL LINE.**

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"BOUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.

S.S. "EQUADOR"	Oct. 8th, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Nov. 5th, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Dec. 2nd, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Light and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendants on passengers cannot be overpraised.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 41 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Chater Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAPAN, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
KEIVA	1st November	3rd Dec.	12th Dec.
NOVARA	9th Nov.	11th Dec.	20th Dec.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	7th Oct.	24th Oct.

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
ITOLA	9th Sept.	31st Oct.
JAPAN	19th Oct.	9th Nov.
GREGORY APCAR	11th Nov.	1st Dec.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
KEIVA	30th Sept.	14th Oct.
NOVARA	10th Oct.	24th Oct.
GREGORY APCAR	17th Oct.	26th Oct. (Kobe)

Tickets interchangeable. P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company. 1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.E.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila & Shanghai) Monday, 22nd Sept., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU Tuesday, 24th Oct., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

ATSUTA MARU Friday, 3rd Oct., at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU Wednesday, 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.
NIEKO MARU Wednesday, 22nd Oct., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

HWAHWA Tuesday, 23rd September.
SHINRYU MARU Thursday, 9th October.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

TSURUGA MARU Tuesday, 30th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU Monday, 22nd Sept., at 5 p.m.
AKI MARU Saturday, 18th Oct., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAIFUKU MARU (omitting Shanghai) Thursday, 25th September.
TENSIN MARU Monday, 29th September.
YOKOHAMA MARU Thursday, 2nd Oct., at 11 a.m.
HOSEI MARU (omitting Shanghai) Friday, 3rd October.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, etc.)

WAKASA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam) End of September.
TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) Thursday, 2nd Oct.
DELAGOA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam) Middle of October.
TOYOKA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) End of October.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 293 & 294

S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Sep. 23rd.
TENYO MARU	23,000	Oct. 2nd.
SIBERIA MARU	21,000	Oct. 10th (from Kobe)
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Oct. 23rd.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	Nov. 10th.
KOREA MARU	20,000	Nov. 24th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA and IQUIQUE. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,500	Nov. 4th.
KIYO MARU	17,200	Jan. 8th, 1920.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT" 32,000	On or about 27th Sept.
	"SPHINX" 30,000	On or about
MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUTROIT, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"PORTHOS" 20,000	On or about 2nd Oct.
	"BATAVIA" 20,000	On or about 10th Oct.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 740.

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"ALASKA MARU" Friday, 26th September.
"CELEBES MARU" Monday, 20th October.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
"SEATTLE MARU" Middle of November.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"SIAM MARU" Wednesday, 24th September.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.
"UNNAN MARU" Wednesday, 1st October.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.
"LUZON MARU" Beginning October.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.
"CHICAGO MARU" Tuesday, 30th September.
"MANILA MARU" Wednesday, 10th October.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.
"INDUS MARU" Monday, 23rd September.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

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No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FRIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"
15,000 tons, 10,500 tons, 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.
"NANKING" Nov. 1st.
"CHINA" Nov. 22nd.
"NILE" Oct. 7th.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

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O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Lee House Street, Tel. 1942.

